

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

Vol. IX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 24th, 1882

Number 21

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—7, Rua Nova das Lameiras.
THOMAS A. OSBORN,
Ministe.
BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 135, A., Rua das Lameiras.
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Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 30 Rua do
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Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 30 Rua de
S. José. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,
Consul General.
AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICE.—No. 5 Rua Fresca.
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Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock,
p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock p. m., every
Thursday.
METHODIST CHURCH.—English services temporarily at
the residence of the pastor, No. 41, Rua Santa Clara,
Rua, at 11 a. m., Sundays. Weekly prayers at 7:30 p. m.,
Wednesdays.
J. J. RANSOM, Pastor.
J. L. KENNEDY, Asst. Pastor.
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No. 48, Rua do Ouvidor, 2nd floor.
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p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30, p. m.

TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves
Rio at 5 a. m.; arriving at Bora (junction) at 7:45 a. m., Entre
Rios (central line) 10:11 a. m., Barbacena 3:45 p. m., Porto
Novo (branch from Entre Rios) 12 m., Cachoeira (S. Paulo
branch) 11:45 a. m., São Paulo (per S. P. R. R. R.) 6 p. m.,
Downward: leaves São Paulo 6 a. m., Barbacena 8:30 a. m.,
Porto Novo 12:13 p. m., arriving at Bora 4:11 and Rio 7:17
p. m. Connects with Valenciana line at Desengano; Rio
das Flores line at Commercio, União Mineira line at Ser-
miao, Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at São
Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; Remele e Areva line at
Sumbly; and S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line at Cachoeira.
Littled Express: Upward, leaves Rio 7:13 a. m.; arriving
at Bora 10:26 a. m., Rio Novo (central line) 7:07, Cachoeira
(S. Paulo branch) 5:28 p. m., Downward, leaves Cachoeira 6:48
a. m., Rio Novo 5:50 a. m.; arriving at Bora 1:42 and 1:57 p. m.,
Rio 5:45 p. m. Stops at all stations. Connects with Santa
Cruz branch at Sapopemba, and Macaé branch at Belém.
Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 9:10 a. m., 3:12 and 4:30 p. m.;
arrive from Belém 7:15 a. m., from Bora 8:15 a. m., from
Entre Rios (leaving 6:07 a. m.) at 3:28 p. m.
Suburban Trains.—Passenger trains leave at 5:00, 6:30,
7:40, 8:40 and 10:20 a. m., and 1:00, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:50, 7:30,
8:30 and 10:00 p. m. all stopping at Cascadura except the 10
p. m. train, which runs to Sapopemba. Returning, the trains
leave Sapopemba at 3:36 and Cascadura at 3:50, 6:30, 7:45,
8:45, 10, and 11:35 a. m., and 4:30, 5:20, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30 and
9:40 p. m.
CANTAGALLO R. R.—Leaves Niterói (Santa Anna)
7:30 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 1:05 Condeiro (1 hour
per tramway from Cantagallo) 4:25 and Macaé 5:45 p. m.
Return train leaves Macaé 6:30, Condeiro 7:50 and Nova
Friburgo 11:10 a. m., arriving at Niterói 4:35 p. m. A ferry
boat runs between Rio and Santa Anna, connecting with trains.
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R. R.—Steamers leave
Trafalgar Mail at 1 p. m., week days and 11 a. m. Sundays and
holidays, passengers arriving at Petropolis at 5:30 p. m., week
days, and 3 p. m. Sundays. Returning, diligence leaves Petro-
polis at 6 a. m., the boat arriving at Rio at 9:30 a. m.

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dor, No. 48, 2nd floor.
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BENJAMIN FRANKLIN DE RAMIZ GALVÃO,
Librarian.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 37 Rua do General
Camara.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da
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LADISLÃO DE SOUZA MELLO E NETTO,
Director.

Business Announcements.

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ceases to exist on this date, and that its liabilities and
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which he has formed with his son-in-law, Mr.
Theodore Duvivier, under the style of
Duvivier & Co.

of which the said Theodore Duvivier is the respon-
sible partner and the undersigned is the "comman-
ditaire."

Alexandre Wagner.

Rio de Janeiro, 30th June, 1882.

Messrs Duvivier & Co. beg to announce
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Duvivier & Co.

Rio de Janeiro, 1st July, 1882.

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May 1st, 1882.

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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

on the eve of departure of the American packet, the French packet of the 13th, and Royal Mail packet of the 24th, of the month.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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CITY TELEPHONE ADDRESS:—No. 112.

Agent for the United States and Canada:

THE INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER AGENCY,
New Haven, Conn.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 15TH, 1882.

THE formal presentation of the new ministry to parliament took place on the 5th instant, on which occasion ex-Premier Marinho Campos explained the causes leading to his withdrawal and Premier Paranaquá stated the reasons which led to his acceptance of the charge and the programme adopted by himself and colleagues. The reception of the new ministry was cordial, and the leaders of the liberal opposition took special pains to announce their adhesion to the leadership of Counselor Paranaquá. At the outset the new prime minister recalls the liberal programme, or platform of 1868, to which all good liberals have not failed to refer with pride ever since, and asserts his purpose to adopt it as the programme of his administration. With respect to the finances he proposes to carry out the purposes of his predecessor in the withdrawal of the paper currency and conversion of the public debt, but before entering upon this he deems it necessary to secure an equilibrium between receipts and expenditures, and if possible to secure a surplus of receipts with which to aid the extension of railways and to secure colonists as necessary adjuncts in the development of the agricultural industries of the country. The principal object of the present session, however, will be to discuss and pass the regular budget. After this has been accomplished the most important reforms to be considered, in his opinion, are: 1st, the elevation of the judiciary to a position of greater independence and its complete separation from political contests; 2nd, administrative decentralization and the autonomy of municipal councils, in connection with a project for distributing the public revenue between the state, provinces and municipalities; 3rd, the extension of public instruction. The prime minister assures parliament that the ministry will not avoid entering upon the question which now occupies so much of public attention—slavery. He believes that measures may well be adopted increasing the emancipation fund through taxes on the transmission of slaves, and also that the inter-provincial slave traffic should be prohibited. All these matters, of course, can not be taken up in the present session, but the government holds itself in readiness to enter upon their discussion at the earliest opportunity possible.

In its general features the programme of Premier Paranaquá must be considered as highly satisfactory. Following so closely upon a ministry whose policy was nothing more than the whims and prejudices of its leader, the programme of the 5th instant

stands out in sharp relief, and is probably taken for more than it is really worth. The platform of 1868, like many of the party platforms in the United States, has long been the shibboleth of the liberal party of this country and its platitudes have been made the rallying cry for many a partisan contest since it was formulated. Like all platforms, however, it is nothing but a living record of unredeemed promises. A great many ministers and party leaders before Counselor Paranaquá have planted themselves upon the platform of 1868, and just as many ministers and party leaders have failed to realize any of the reforms of which that platform is the exponent. In the matter of finance, the programme of the new cabinet falls considerably short of being explicit and satisfactory. It is well to know that the government will advocate the withdrawal or reduction of the outstanding paper currency, and the conversion of the interest on the public debt. Both of these measures imply the payment of a certain amount of public indebtedness, for which money must be provided. If then the government undertakes to redeem part of the outstanding currency it must obtain just that amount of money either from the public revenue, or from loans. But the revenue is far from sufficient to meet expenditures, and can not therefore supply the cash. If then the government seeks to obtain the money through a loan, it will be simply substituting an interest-bearing for a non-interest-bearing debt, and at the same time weakening the credit of the nation which will render equitable conversion difficult. Very justly the prime minister states that these measures should be preceded by others which will secure an equilibrium between receipts and expenditures. Aside from the circumstance that almost every budget thus far has been properly balanced by parliament and that the deficits have come to the surface at the end all the same, this promise of balancing receipts and expenditures is a matter which involves years of national growth on the one hand, and a reduction in expenditure on the other which will reach every department of the public service. And just here the policy of the new ministry becomes confused. The prime minister tells us that the public receipts and expenditures must first be balanced, and then that a surplus must be secured for redemption purposes, and for aiding agriculture through an extension of railways and the introduction of colonists. But how is this to be attained? As Deputy Ferreira Vianna at once took occasion to explain, this equilibrium, much less the desired surplus, will be very difficult to obtain. The government will permit the adoption of further emancipation measures, and that will reduce production, because the coffee industry depends almost wholly on slave labor. The increased cost of production, and the competition of foreign countries, threatens ruin to the Brazilian planter, and to aid him the government will be obliged to reduce the export tax. This will diminish one of the most important sources of public revenue. The prospect therefore for a surplus is very small indeed. And even were there a surplus, the promise of the cabinet to employ it in building railways and obtaining colonists would be antagonistic to its use in reducing the outstanding currency. The question therefore comes back to the starting-point: Where are the means to come from with which the paper currency is to be redeemed?

As to the three urgent reforms specified by the prime minister, there is no doubt whatever as to their importance. To a very large extent, especially in the lower grades, the judiciary of this country is essentially political. The part played by the petty magistrates in all the many partisan

quarrels which have taken place throughout the country, is abundant evidence of this fact. It may not be possible to remedy this evil as fully as might be desired because it will be impossible to secure magistrates who will keep aloof from political contests, but yet the effort is worth making and much good will certainly come from it. When it becomes possible for a judge to perform his official duties without the slightest fear of political punishment, or the slightest expectation of political reward, much will be gained both for the judiciary and the political administration of the country. On the second point the need of reform is highly urgent in every sense of the word. The centralized administration of Brazil is probably one of the greatest obstacles to her development, and is a source of great and increasing evil. Even were there no complaint in this last respect, the effective administration of the country demands a division of power and the delegation of more power to local authorities. Brazil is too large a country, and the means of communication with distant points are too defective to admit of satisfactory government from any one central point. Then when we add to these natural difficulties the hundreds of evils, vexations and drawbacks which arise from a central administration, the urgent necessity for a reform is clearly apparent. We have on various occasions called attention to this question, because of the provincial jealousies aroused by it, and because of the hindrances which it presents to the industrial and commercial development of the country. It has long been a source of complaint that the whole empire is taxed for the benefit of the capital alone. Rio Grande complains of the partiality of the government in the interests of Bahia, and Pará complains equally of the favors shown São Paulo. Were local affairs left wholly to local governments, and were the general government to stand aloof from these little jealousies and controversies, there would be far less cause for complaint and the imperial power would really gain additional influence and authority. Then, too, in the interests of good administration this change is highly necessary. It is quite impossible for a minister in Rio de Janeiro to know just what a distant locality needs, and it is an unnecessary burden upon his time and attention to be called upon to decide in such a multitude of petty affairs. Think of asking an imperial minister for permission to put up a private telephone line in Pará, and then think of the minister's devoting even five minutes of time and attention to it! Such a system makes good administration impossible, and it is therefore a source of weakness rather than strength to the imperial government. In the matter of education we have a question which is, and must always be, an object of solicitude to every government, however advanced it may be. Education is a living question of reform, simply because it is never stationary itself, but is ever developing new life and new possibilities. The best reform that can here be introduced is to make it free and unrestricted. No government should undertake to decide just how and in what way one should be educated, but should limit itself to the guarantee of all facilities, and general provisions for elementary instruction.

THE position taken by the new ministry on the slavery question is one which has attracted considerable attention, and has been received with general enthusiasm by the abolitionists. It could hardly be expected that any new ministry would take a decided anti-slavery stand at this time, simply because all the wealth of the country and the majority of the General Assembly are bitterly opposed to it. The best that could be expected—although very far from what

may be desired—is just what Counselor Paranaquá has promised—a position of neutrality. The ministry will not oppose the discussion of the question, from which it is to be inferred that it will not be made a cabinet question. Further than that, it is clear that the ministry is willing to grant just what may be asked by parliament. This step throws the question open for full and free discussion, and the opportunity should not be lost. The government is in favor of increasing the emancipation fund, and of prohibiting the inter-provincial slave traffic; but this is not enough. No increase of the fund is possible beyond a few contos a year, and this means the liberation of about one slave more for every conto of increase—an almost imperceptible difference in a slave population of about 1,400,000. This slow process of emancipation is nothing less than prolonged torture, and the pain which it inflicts upon an unfortunate people will be all the more intense with the approaching end of slavery. In the name of humanity, as well as in the economic interests of the country, other measures than these should be employed to bring this gigantic living crime to an end. If slavery could be blotted out of existence to-morrow it would be no more than justice to the slaves themselves and no less than a benefit for Brazil. Look at it as we may, slavery is to-day nothing but an obstacle to the development of this country, and will continue so to the very end. More than that, it is practically impoverishing the country, unsettling its labor, and destroying its credit. It has been the source of innumerable evils, and is a living danger to the peace and well-being of society. To increase the emancipation fund and to prohibit the inter-provincial traffic are well enough as far as they go—but they are painfully insufficient. It is but strict justice to stop this shameful traffic between province and province, and this step should have been taken long since; but if it be made illegal to traffic between province and province why not carry out the measure to its logical conclusion by making it illegal between man and man? If it is wrong in the one case, then it is certainly wrong in the other. There is no escaping the logic of this conclusion. An imaginary boundary line can not transform a right into a wrong, nor a wrong into a right. If it be decided to make illegal this traffic between the provinces, as we most sincerely hope will be done, then we see no escape from the conclusion that the same traffic between man and man is equally worthy of legal repression. If the ministry is sincere in the position which it has taken, we trust that the abolitionists who have been so long dormant, will take a fresh start and carry this question to a speedy conclusion. If it is not a matter which can be delayed either with justice to the negro, or with credit to his master.

THE newspaper press has been recently discussing the important question of public instruction, with reference to the adoption of measures which shall increase and improve the limited facilities which the country now affords. The question is certainly one of the highest importance, but we fear that the discussion has already gone much beyond its practical phases. The tendency here, most unfortunately, is to overlook the necessary steps in the development of the country, and to assume a false position with reference to every question which comes up. Instead of seeking to apply the existing institutions of much older and wealthier countries, like England, France, or Belgium, to the simpler and cruder needs of her sparsely settled territory, it would be far more rational for Brazil to limit her efforts to those within the means and comprehension of her people. A public school

system she certainly needs, but not the systems of older and wealthier states where an elaborate organization is possible and where both the means and experience are always at hand. Here in Brazil we have enormous areas so thinly settled that a public school is practically impossible. Then come hundreds of small settlements where schools are possible only in the most restricted sense. Then come the larger towns and cities where all grades of schools are possible, from the ordinary public ungraded school to the academy. To unite all these under any system drawn from Europe is clearly impracticable, if not impossible. In fact, no complete and finished system can be employed, unless it be that of some of the states in the United States, where the official control is reduced to a minimum and the primary schools are left wholly to local management. The purpose to enact an elaborate system applicable to all classes and stages of society throughout this enormous country, and controlled from a central department in this capital, is nothing less than folly. It is even worse than folly, for it retains the initiating and deciding power here, by which the nearer and more influential localities will profit at the expense of those more remote. In general terms it would be far better at this time to emancipate the public schools from the control of the state church and to leave their management wholly to local authorities. It is clear that the rule which the government may think best for a well-populated municipality in this province, will not be at all desirable for a half-civilized municipality in Goyaz or Matto Grosso. In the same degree the qualifications which may reasonably be required in a teacher here will be utterly superfluous there, even were they attainable. If left perfectly free it is undoubted that most localities will be quite as competent to manage these matters as a distant government department. At any rate the power and responsibility will be just where the need is felt, and hence the results, be they good, bad, or indifferent, will be secured with the least expenditure of time and money, and with the readiest means of remedying whatever defects or faults that may afterwards be discovered.

With respect to the lectures which Dr. Louis Couty has been recently delivering before the Polytechnic School upon the labor question, or that part of it which he calls "the national elements of agricultural labor," there was one statement made on the evening of the 5th instant which we shall take the liberty to correct. We do not wish to be understood that this is the only statement to be corrected, for the simple fact is that the lecturer's ideas upon economic questions are so crude and mistaken that the easiest and safest correction is that often employed by legislative bodies—expunction. Concerning Dr. Couty's claim to be considered an authority in these matters it is sufficient to say that he is a young French physician and physiologist who has taken the incomprehensible position of defending Brazilian slavery, and of opposing abolition. The means which he chooses to employ in this are well illustrated by the following statement made on the evening of the 5th instant, which we extract from the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 7th: "A study of former slave-holding regions, of the French Antilles or of Haiti, of Réunion, of Mauritius, or of Georgia, of Louisiana and of Carolina, shows that the emancipated negro only labors regularly when obliged, and even then, as is seen in the Antilles and above all in the United States, he consumes little and produces still less, being incapable of effecting economies. Slavery is, therefore, the easiest means of utilizing the Indians and the negroes." Aside from the revolt-

ing logic of this statement, which an educated Frenchman and a subject of one of the early slave-abolishing countries sees fit to make in a public lecture at this time, its astounding deviation from widely-known facts makes it worthy of little more than a simple denial. In the Antilles and some others of the old slave-holding regions it is true that the emancipated negro has not turned out well—but why? Simply because his former master did not know how to employ free labor, and therefore did not employ it either with advantage to himself or to the negro. It is a serious mistake to place all the onus of these failures upon the negro, to expect more intelligence and judgment from him than from his former master. In the southern section of the United States, as is well known, notwithstanding Dr. Couty's statement to the contrary, the reverse of this has proved true. The emancipated negroes have become so effective and valuable as free laborers that the South produces more to-day and is actually wealthier and more prosperous than ever before. And this result is most cordially and unqualifiedly acknowledged by the old slaveholders themselves. If Dr. Couty doubts this let him read Senator Hill's address in which he asserted most emphatically that while he went to war in 1861 to preserve slavery he would now die a hundred times if possible to oppose it. Let him read, also, ex-Minister Hilliard's letter to Dr. Joaquim Nabuco, in which he bore willing and valuable testimony to the industry of the emancipated blacks, and to the returning prosperity of the old slave-holding states. These are the opinions of ex-slaveholders, and of men whose experience entitles their statements to the fullest credit. For the last ten years the American press has been so unanimous in this matter, and has contained so many illustrations and proofs of its accuracy, that it seems impossible for any well-informed man to make such a mistake as this. If, however, Dr. Couty does not wish to take newspaper statements, or individual testimony, then let him take the dry statistics, where he will find that the South now produces more cotton, many times over, than ever before. Besides this, manufacturing industries are springing up everywhere, commerce is reviving, education is rapidly gaining ground, and everywhere there are evidences of a prosperity not inferior to any other country in the world. And as to the negroes themselves it is the testimony of Southern planters and Southern newspapers that they have proved themselves to be as trustworthy and industrious as a class of laborers as can be found anywhere. In thousands of cases they have proved their ability to "effect economies" to a degree sufficient to enable them to secure landed property of their own, and in many cases to accumulate fortunes. The simple explanation of the whole matter is, that the South has known how to intelligently employ free labor and make it profitable to both of the parties concerned. In our opinion the failures elsewhere prove nothing more than that the Latin slaveholders have not yet learned this valuable lesson.

From the debate in the Senate on the 12th instant on the Misiones boundary question, it must be apparent to all that matters are now becoming serious. We are not inclined to draw hasty conclusions on the probabilities of war from every little dispute, and we have thus far looked upon this discussion on the part of both Brazil and the Argentine Republic as mere talk, and nothing more. There are enough uneasy spirits in both countries, men who are forever creating disputes in order to gain notoriety, to make a question of this character a matter for bitter discussion and even war, but fortunately there is still good sense enough left in the masses to estimate these men at their true value. In this present affair, however,

the dispute is no longer of that character. On the 12th instant the question was discussed by the *Buro de Cotegepe* and Senator Saraiva in a manner which can no longer leave any doubts as to the position which this country will take. Both of them asserted most emphatically that Brazil could and would not recede from her present position—and in this they were supported by the whole Senate. They assert that the Misiones question in itself is of little importance, but when it is seen that it is used to cloak the designs of the Argentine government on Uruguay and Paraguay they feel the necessity of taking a decided stand. And in this we believe they are perfectly right. Senator Saraiva is probably the last man in Brazil who would excite trouble without just cause, and when therefore he deems it necessary to take this position we are inclined to believe that he has good grounds for it. The aggressive policy of the Argentines has long been a cause for disquiet, and their gradual encroachment upon others, as well as Brazil, is conclusive evidence of the policy now uppermost in that country. The Argentine Republic is evidently seeking to make herself the Prussia of South America, and trouble is sure to grow out of the policy which she is now pursuing. She professes her willingness to treat of this boundary question with Brazil, but in the meantime quietly takes possession of the disputed territory. She admits no other right to the territory and her people assert their intention to hold it at all hazards. If trouble must come from this spirit of aggression, it may as well come now as later—and Brazil does right in at last taking a decided attitude. The prime minister promises that not one inch of Brazilian territory shall be surrendered, and in that position he will receive the unanimous support of the country.

From the *New York Journal of Commerce*, April 26.
MARVELLOUS PROGRESS OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The electric light has at times seemed to halt in its place. But it has only been gathering strength for a new leap ahead. It is now progressing by rapid bounds. The inventors and proprietors of all the electric lighting "systems" have their hands full of orders, both for Europe and the United States. Their machine shops and laboratories are worked to the utmost capacity. No electrician with a new lamp complains that he is unappreciated. There are contracts awaiting for every man who can produce a satisfactory electric light of any pattern. Both the "Brush" and the "United States" companies now take part in illuminating streets and parks of this city under the agreement just made by the Gas Commission. The "Brush" system will continue to operate in upper Broadway, Madison and Union squares, and the various streets now occupied by it. The "United States" will have charge of the Battery, City Hall and Washington Parks. This extension of the area of outdoor electric lights is the result of the most patient and searching tests. The fact is at last proved beyond question that electricity is much cheaper than gas for the amount of light furnished. It is also shown that the brighter light is a protection against nocturnal crimes and minor offenses, such as are easily committed in the half-shade of gas lights. The steadiness and permanency of the electric light in all weathers are also completely demonstrated. For outdoor purposes its superiority is therefore an established fact. We regard it now as merely a question of time when electricity shall illuminate the wharves and river fronts, and then be gradually extended all over the metropolis.

The general introduction of the electric light for household use is an event a little more remote. But it is only postponed. There are several systems that undeniably work well. Mr. Edison has the immediate start over competitors and promises on the first to supplant the gas light in stores and private houses on the large scale. The first district in this city to be lighted by Mr. Edison's company is about a square mile in extent, bounded by the East River, Wall street Nassau street and (on the North) by Spruce street, Ferry street and Peck Slip. The central generating station is at 257 Pearl street. Here are six engines, six "dynamos" and all the other apparatus required for the great work. The boilers have a total working capacity of 1,000 horse power, and will consume five tons of coal and 11,000 gallons of water daily. Up to the present

time about 54,000 feet of under-ground (wire) mains have been laid, leaving less than 19,000 feet to be put down, to meet all demands for the district. From these mains connections have already been made with 946 stores and dwellings, with provision for nearly 14,500 lamps. The lamps are ready for use. There are of two kinds—one of sixteen and the other of eight candles intensity. The object of the Edison domestic lamp, as is probably well known to our readers, is to supply a soft, white light of moderate candle power, which produces no sensible heat and does not vitiate the air of a room by burning out the atmospheric oxygen. In every conceivable respect the light is far superior to that of gas. It shows all colors truthfully as by daylight. It cannot set fire to anything, because the moment the protecting glass bulb is broken the light goes out. There is no comparison between it and gas light in regard to salubrity and safety—the only point of contention relating to the cost. It is claimed that it will be cheaper than gas light for the amount of illuminating given. If so, nothing remains to establish its supremacy wherever the two lights come into rivalry. The success of the Edison scheme, now on the eve of extensive trial, is ardently desired by all gas consumers of New York and the world. It is hoped, and indeed announced, that the same company will be able to supply motive power for elevators, printing presses, and machinery of all kinds. The more the merrier. But we shall not be disappointed if the company redeems only its pledges to illuminate interiors.

England is not behind the United States in the encouragement and development of the electric light. The electrical exhibition is now the most attractive show of London. The display of arc and loop lights, of all varieties, is the theme of newspaper praise which seems even extravagant. Reading the London journals, one would think the days of gas over and the electric era inaugurated beyond dispute. The progress made since a similar exposition was held in Paris, a year ago, is astounding. If a single year makes such a record of advance, what may the next decade not do! The best evidence of British enthusiasm on the subject is the formation of numerous limited stock companies to supply the light to every part of the United Kingdom. Every system has its friends and promoters among capitalists and scientific men. All the companies are ready to undertake the lighting of streets and houses, and the performance of all the work now done on land by steam—the driving of railway trains included. They are prepared to set up lighting stations wherever subscribers can be found to guarantee custom of only £600 a year.

We are still in the dark about the actual cost of the electric light under all conditions. But testimony as to its comparative cheapness is fast accumulating in England, and is having its due effect in creating a general public demand for the light. Scraps of information like this are officially given out: That, at the South Kensington Museum, with an outlay of less than £1,000 for machinery and plant for sixteen "Brush" lights of 2,000 candle power each, after deducting all expenses, coal and wages, the saving over gas in nine months was £426—a margin of profit sufficient to cover interest on the investment and wear and tear of machinery. More data of this sort would make our faith in the future of the electric light still stronger. But it may be safely said that the light has now survived its most critical epoch and is regarded by the people with a serene confidence, which is justified by all we know about it!

COFFEE EXHIBITION.

The members of the Coffee Exchange yesterday afternoon marched to the office of the Brazilian Consul, at No. 42 Broadway, where an exhibition of Brazilian coffee was opened under the auspices of the Associação Centro da Lavoura e do Comercio, which conducted the international exhibition of Rio de Janeiro last fall, when 1,200 samples were exhibited. After the close of this exhibition the samples were divided and sent to this city, London, Paris, Vienna, and even to St. Petersburg, where it is hoped to awaken an interest in coffee which, strange to say, is not consumed in Russia. There were 200 samples in the lot exhibited in this city. The members of the Exchange went from sample to sample, discussing the merits of each. A cup of coffee was handed to each visitor. The exhibition is under the immediate supervision of Senhor Salvador de Mendonça, consul general. Brazilian Charge d'Affaires J. G. do Amaral Valente was also present. The chief objects of the exhibition are to give the New York importers a better knowledge of the qualities of coffee produced by the different states or provinces of Brazil, and if possible to encourage direct dealings between the planter and the American importer. The Brazilian consul is now preparing an account of the actual cost of producing coffee on the plantations, the estimate including the rental of the land, value of the slaves, labor, etc.—*New York Commercial Bulletin*, June 14.

The capital invested in coffee culture in Ceylon is estimated at nine millions sterling.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The city of Rio Grande do Sul has a public debt of 389,000\$.

—The S. Thomé lighthouse is reported completed and in operation.

—The *Provincia* of Pará estimates the population along the Rio Purus at 40,000 persons.

—A telephone line between the jail and police station at Santos was formally inaugurated on the 4th inst.

—Dr. Clinauro Barbosa, ex-editor of the *Gazeta de S. Paulo*, has been condemned to four months imprisonment for libel (*injuria*) against Dr. Antonio Prado.

—A horse race came off at Itagê, Rio Grande do Sul some days ago in which the purse amounted to 12,000\$.

—The June receipts of the Rio Grande estom house amounted to 108,934\$885, and of the *mesa de rendas* to 2,916\$538.

—The province of Paraná has formed out the toll gates of Graçiosa, Arraial and Itapava for 135,000\$ for the current year, and that of Tinhatu for 24,700\$.

—The June receipts of the Pernambuco estom house amounted to 668,914\$432, of the *recebedoria* to 30,052\$407, and of the provincial *consulado* to 208,294\$477.

—A complaint comes from Sorocaba, São Paulo, that the game of roulette is openly carried on there, notwithstanding the prohibitions of the criminal code and municipal by-laws.

—The provincial assemblies of Amazonas and Pará have adjourned, but the Ceará assembly at once took the floor and the work of speech-making continues uninterrupted.

—A law of the S. Paulo provincial assembly, No. 45 A, authorizes the government to approve the statutes of non-catholic associations, providing they do not conflict with the laws.

—The June receipts at the Santos custom-house from imports and exports amounted to a total of 443,970\$157, against 298,569\$600 in the same month of 1881, an increase of 145,400\$557.

—The June shipments of coffee at Santos, according to the *Diário de Santos*, amounted to 137,939 bags, of which 109,655 were for Europe, 27,680 for the United States, and 604 for other Brazilian ports.

—The June receipts of the São Paulo post office amounted to 5,959\$900 in the city and 22,312\$613 throughout the whole province. For the same month of last year the city receipts were 5,996\$060, and for the whole province 18,919\$998.

—The *Echo Municipal* of Boccaina, São Paulo, says that two local political chiefs in that province recently held a serious discussion with a distinguished lawyer on the important electoral question: What is the quotient of 161 divided by 9?

—It is expected that the composer Carlos Gomes will spend the month of July in Pará. With Julius Caesar and Carlos Gomes there at one and the same time, the good people of Pará will certainly have a surfeit of entertainment, both emotional and ceremonial.

—The subscription lists for stock in a central usine in Maranhão have been closed, more than 500,000\$ in stock having been taken. We believe this enterprise is a private one, and is to be carried out without government subsidies. If so, it has our best wishes for its success.

—There was a reunion of *camaradas* on the plantation of Lieut. José de Camargo Moreira Netto, near Amparo, São Paulo, on the 1st inst. One of the results of the meeting was a knife thrust for Joaquim Antonio Rodrigues, the knife entering near the heart and making a very serious wound.

—Small-pox is raging with considerable intensity in and about Niterói, but it is charged that no care whatever is exercised to prevent its propagation. Neither the churches nor hearses are disinfected after use in the funeral ceremonies, nor are proper precautions taken to isolate the disease and prevent its spreading.

—The Companhia Hydraulica de Rio Grande, whose ex-manager Agostinho Rodrigues Junior emitted 559 shares of the company illegally and for his own benefit, has finally decided to accept responsibility for 75 of the false shares in case they were subscribed by the former directors. The holders of the other 484 shares, who probably bought them in good faith, will be deliberately fleeced out of their money.

—During the half year ending June 30th, 1051 immigrants were received at the *hospedaria* in São Paulo, of which 619 were male and 192 female adults, 166 were children, and 74 were free children of slave mothers. The immigrants were sent to various localities throughout the province, only 219 remaining in the city of São Paulo. The total expense of giving them food and shelter at São Paulo was 4,730\$253, or an average expense of 4\$500 per capita. Of the total number 781 were Italians and 227 Portuguese.

—The June receipts of the Pernambuco post-office, including the whole province, amounted to 11,470\$840.

—The important city of Ubatuba, São Paulo, has at last solved one of the great problems of life—perpetual motion. And it took only a boy of 13 years to do it after all. The secret, as the *Provincia de São Paulo* is informed, will not yet be made public.

—It is stated that the Rio Iguaçu and Rio Negro, of the province of Paraná, are navigable for distances of 30 and 20 leagues respectively, and that they can be used as important feeders of the Paraná railway. For this purpose Sr. Amazonas de Azeite Marcondes has ordered the construction of a small steamer in this city, which will be transported in pieces to the Rio Iguaçu.

—The city of São Paulo has not yet learned the important lesson that taxes on food form the most oppressive and obnoxious impost that can be levied. According to an official report recently published it seems that there were received at the city market during June 422,474 liters of rice, potatoes, sweet potatoes, manioc flour, corn flour, beans, Indian corn, *peleito* and *pinhão*, upon which market taxes of 844\$948 were paid. For the quarter ending June 30 these taxes on food, including fresh meat, cheese, etc., amounted to a total of 3,046\$328.

—An attempt was made in Campinas on the 2nd inst. to get up a bull-fight, but the two poor, little animals brought into the ring wouldn't fight. After a while the customary parade and a great deal of furo, a match was arranged between an *onça* and one of the bulls. At the opening of the fight the *onça* nimbly sprang upon the bull's back and proceeded to use both teeth and claws on the unhappy animal's hide. After belaboring awhile, the bull got mad and shook the *onça* off and then began to tickle his ribs with his horns. The managers then broke up the fight in the great disgust of a part of the spectators.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The June receipts of the "Macahé e Campos" railway were 80,074\$370.

—According to a telegram of 11th inst. the commercial association of Porto Alegre has drawn up a representation to the government in favor of the construction of the projected Dom Pedro I railway.

—The May receipts of the Brazilian Imperial Central Bahia railway, including those of the Feira de São Anna branch, amounted to 27,011\$580, and the expenditures to 25,310\$879, leaving a surplus 1,700\$701.

—The "Macahé e Campos" railway directors have made a reduction in their freight rates on cereals and small agricultural products when exported, and the smaller agricultural implements imported.

—The address of Dr. Pinheiro before the railway congress on the 7th inst. was an effort worthy of the attention of all railway men. The discussion of government control of railway telegraph lines, and of municipal taxation on railway property, brings up living questions of the greatest importance. Committees have been appointed to report on these and other questions.

—In accordance with the call for proposals for the purchase of the Cantagallo railway, now the property of the province of Rio de Janeiro, three proposals were received and opened at the provincial treasury on the 13th inst. as follows:

One from Manoel Gomes de Oliveira, proposing to pay 10,000,000\$ for the road subject to the conditions specified by the province;

One from Charles Paul Mackie and George Earl Church, proposing to organize a company to purchase the line for 10,000,000\$, and requiring an interest guarantee for 30 years;

One from João Pereira Darrigue Faro, proposing to pay 10,000,000\$ for the line, and requiring an interest guarantee for 12 years on that sum only.

—The preliminary session of the congress of Brazilian railways, initiated by the Club de Engenharia of this city, took place at the Typographia Nacional on the 7th inst. The inaugural address was delivered by the president of the Club, after which the programme of work was announced and officers elected for the congress. Representatives of the following railways were present: Dom Pedro II, Leopoldina, São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, Oeste de Minas, União Mineira, União Valenciana, Alto Murahé, Ouro Pretano, Sta. Izabel do Rio Preto, Pirapetanga, Minas and Rio, Rezelme e Areas, Macahé e Campos, S. Fidelis, Carangola, Mauá, Barra Mansa a Minas, Mogyana, Sorocabana, S. Carlos do Pinhal, Bahia e Minas, Bahia Central de Bahia, Recife a S. Francisco, Conde d'Eu, Príncipe do Grão Pará, Paulo Afonso, Porto Alegre a Bagé, Porto Alegre a Uruguaiana, Porto Alegre a Nova Hamburgo, and Paraná. The programme laid out is one of great practical importance, and promises to develop ideas in railway management here which can not fail to be of the very greatest possible benefit.

—The June receipts of the Carangola railway amounted to 31,279\$820.

—The May receipts of the Barão de Araucária railway amounted to 13,505\$680.

—The Juiz de Fora tramway carried 23,713 passengers during the month of June, the total receipts being 2,340\$360.

—The Emperor and a large party of invited guests visited the construction works of the Minas and Rio railway on the 24th ult.

—The June receipts of the "Recife a S. Francisco" railway amounted to 81,521\$170, and the expenditures to 56,597\$058, leaving a surplus of 24,927\$112.

—The English engineers charged with the definite surveys and construction of the Uruguaiana a Cacequi "railway, Rio Grande do Sul, left for the south on the 11th inst.

—A provisional authorization has been granted for the opening of traffic on the extension of the Paulista railway from Porto Ferreira to Belém do Descalvado, 18 kilometers in length.

—The *Gazeta de Campinas* is informed that the Barão de Souza Queiroz has ordered material for the construction of a railway branch from Piracicaba to the "Torto channel" in the Rio Piaçaba, province of São Paulo.

—The May receipts of the Paulista railway, São Paulo, amounted to 238,554\$110 and the expenditures to 78,225\$760. For the five months ending May 31 the total receipts were 1,088,928\$755 and the expenditures 327,662\$410, leaving a surplus of 761,266\$345.

—The *Locomotiva* of Perello, Alagôas reports rapid progress in the construction of the Paulo Afonso railway. Rails are already laid to a point within three kilometers distance from Moxoto. The masonry for the iron bridge over the Rio Moxoto is nearly ready. The telegraph line has been completed to Lagoa Aho, a distance of 70 kilometers.

—A meeting of representatives from the several railway companies of that province was held in São Paulo on the 3rd inst., for the discussion of the present movement in favor of reduced freight tariffs. The meeting was to a great extent an informal one. A commission was appointed to present a project for a reorganization of tariffs, the report to be presented on the 11th and discussed on the 24th inst.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, July 1.

There were shipped in June 237,983 bags of maize. Our exports this year will reach 100,000 tons.

—The talk of a new Bolsa has died away. This is well, for while the present Bolsa is rather small, it answers well enough for all the business which has to be done on Change.

—The grading of the Southern railway from Azul towards Bahia Blanca is going forward, and if the plans are promptly approved by government the road will soon be finished.

—The Exhibition is still open, but it has had its day, and, were it to close now, it might do so with éclat. Otherwise, it may overdo itself, and be remembered with feelings of not unalloyed delight.

—Business in general is quiet. The season for exports is over and there is very little doing in imports. The fact that the Provincial Bank holds a very large sum in useless notes causes a close money market, and discounts which a few days ago were comparatively easy, are no longer so.

—The prospects of the wine and sugar industries in the provinces are developing rapidly and promise are long, to prove a source of great wealth to the country, besides opening fields of industry for various kinds of labor which could hardly be utilized here let alone now.

—The yearly statement of the board of directors of the Lichig Company has appeared. The net profits of the company for the year have been £88,418, and the dividend declared is 6%, plus a premium of 4%, making in all 12%. £25,000 have been carried to the reserve fund, and £6713 have been carried to the new account, as a balance on the profit and loss account.

—The action of the municipality in reference to the Rijsa lottery, the drawing of which they interfered with on Thursday, after permitting the tickets to be sold and reaping the benefits of the same, was perfectly scandalous, and such as could only be expected from a corporation that would wink at vice for a consideration.

—The maize export of this season is not likely to come under the large amount of 100,000 tons, and when once the new colonies which are projected come under cultivation, that amount may easily be multiplied by many fold. The crops are good and the rain that has fallen recently has sufficed to dispel all fears of a drought, and to revive the drooping hopes of farmers and "estancieros."

—The River Plate Meat Co., with a capital of £200,000, has been organized in London, with Mr. George W. Drahle as chairman and director, with the house of Messrs. Drahle Bros. as general agents in the Plate. This company will work under Haslem's Patent Refrigerators system, which has been so very successful as used by the Australian and United States steamship lines.

—The principal business before Congress, just now, consist of a series of bank projects which have successively been presented for its consideration. The majority in Congress appear to favor the system of free banks, and this is more or less in accordance with the desires and interests of commerce in general, but there is a danger that in the multiplicity of projects the interests of the public will be smothered, and that nothing practical will be effected.

—A lengthy message and project for the establishment of a number of new colonies in Misiones and the Chaco has also been submitted by the executive which we find, on examination, to be couched in very liberal and inviting terms, and we have no doubt, if it be only seconded by wise and efficacious action on the part of the immigration department, that it will eventually prove a boon to the country and to many who will avail themselves of its provisions.

—The Budget of next year's expenses has been submitted by the finance department, and it appears the estimated expenses amount to 50 per cent. more than those of a year ago, being 30 instead of 20 million hand dollars. Of course the peculiar circumstances through which the country is passing in the process of its political reorganization are a sufficient reason to warrant a considerable increase of expenditure, but we cannot help thinking that the requisite increase might, with prudence, be cut down considerably below \$10,000,000, or £2,000,000 stig.

—Things are anything but what they should be in the Banda Oriental. From a letter, the writer of which is entitled to every confidence, we extract the following paragraph: "Things here (Montevideo) are rapidly going from bad to worse. Not only is there a total want of confidence in the government, but nothing absolutely nothing beyond the vaguest rumors is known here concerning the revolution at present going on in the camp. The press is muzzled and of course all that is published in the official organ requires a whole salt cellar before it can be digested." The writer then goes on requesting his correspondent to send him several papers from this city, but to different addresses, for not only is the Montevideo press effectually muzzled, but even foreign papers, and correspondence are subject to government interference; and it is dangerous even to talk about Santos or revolution, as several arrests on that account have taken place. Verily, it seems as though the days of the *Mahorena* had come again.

—Another project accompanied by a lengthy message from the executive, provides for the carrying into effect of the railway to Santiago. In a decree dated January 29th, 1881, the executive sanctioned the definite study of the two routes by either of which it was proposed this line could be carried, after leaving the Frías station on the Central Argentine railway from which it is to branch. These two routes having been fully studied, it appears that the cost by the direct route would be, including rolling stock, etc., \$111,685.08 per kilometre, and by the second, \$114,473.79 cts. per kilometre. On the other hand, the Loreto route, as the latter is called, offers many advantages that are not to be despised, and which would be unavailable by the direct route. The Loreto line will only pass through 30 kilometers of desert territory, and it will pass by 50 kilometers alongside of the Rio Dulce, through very adaptable lands, which are well watered, partly settled and in every way suitable for purposes of colonization. These circumstances will all contribute to make the branch from Frías to Santiago very beneficial to the interests of the province through which it is to pass, and though, considering the extra distance to be run, its total cost will amount to \$1325,268.93 more than the direct route would cost, the executive considers it advisable to recommend it to the sanction of Congress as being the more expedient of the two. For the carrying into effect of this law, it is proposed to appropriate the sum of \$11,922,450.63 which are to be imputed to the law of October 2nd, 1880.

DURING the first half of June there were exported 101,960 quintals of jerked beef from River Plate ports, of which 55,560 quintals were for Brazil.

THE Mexican government has granted subsidies to three steamship lines which are required to fly the Mexican flag. They are: 1. A line from Vera Cruz in touch at Havana, Liverpool, Havre, St. Nazaire, Santander, and return by the same route. 2. A line from Vera Cruz to touch at all the Southern and Eastern Mexican ports (south and east of Vera Cruz) Havana and New York. 3. A line from Vera Cruz to touch at all the Northern Gulf Mexican ports, Galveston and New Orleans.

LOCAL NOTES

—As we send our last form to press we discover that the date line on our first page has been corrected at the last moment for the next succeeding issue—making it "July 24th, No. 21." It should be "July 15th, No. 20."

—The Rio Grande papers speak of the policy of the late prime minister as "Machiavellian."

—The Italian colony in this city are proposing to found a hospital here in honor of Garibaldi.

—We are indebted to Dr. Antonio Augusto Fernandes Pinheiro, president of the railway congress now in session in this city, for a copy of his address at the opening of that body. The address is full of valuable suggestions on firing railway questions, and is worthy of careful perusal and thoughtful discussion.

—In response to various inquiries as to whether the pierced lips of the Botacudo Indians now here in the city, on a visit to the museum, are natural or artificial, we would state that they are perfectly natural. Were a Botacudo child to be born without a pierced lip and a wooden plug nearly as large as a coffee cup, it would be considered a monstrosity, and would at once be sacrificed.

—On the 16th instant will appear a periodical in this city under the title of *L'Imparziale* which will be the organ of the Italian colony of Brazil. The daily increasing importance of the Italian colony of this country, and the new commercial and industrial interests involved, all render the establishment of a thoroughly good Italian journal a matter of urgent necessity. *L'Imparziale* has our best wishes that it may meet this need.

—Among the instances of the rapid discharge of vessels in this port we note that of the British steamer *Marcia*, consigned to Messrs. C. McCall, Loch Beecher & Co., with a cargo of 12,300 barrels of flour. The *Marcia* was brought alongside the Saale wharf on the 8th inst. and completed her discharge in 28 hours of work, sailing for Santos on the morning of the 12th. This is considered to be the most rapid discharge of this class of freight on record at this port.

—We see by the advertising columns of the *Journal* that someone wishes to know the whereabouts of Mr. Morris N. Kohn, the well-known *attaché* of the department of agriculture for many years past. Probably there are others also who would be pleased to know where Morris has gone. The whole country, in fact, has an interest in him, both as an inventor under the present system of patents, and as a holder of innumerable privileges from the imperial government. If Morris himself can give any definite information about his present whereabouts, he will confer a great favor on many anxious friends by making it public.

—We learn from the *Contemporaneo*, of Campos, that Sr. Maximiano José Alves de Aguiar, of that city, has discovered a new process for the construction of ships, by which their sinking becomes impossible. The process is as yet a secret, but we are credibly informed that it consists in keeping the ship firmly secured upon walls and an impermeable bottom of concrete masonry. It is believed that in this way the submersion of the ship in water will be rendered absolutely impossible, provided always that its resting place is above the sea level. Sr. Aguiar's invention also provides against collisions or shipwrecks, the impossibility of sinking the ship rendering such accidents futile. It is noted that the inventor has not yet built one of his patent ships because of a lack of means, but will do so as soon as the necessary funds are supplied. The Polytechnic Institute is respectfully invited to take the matter into charitable consideration, and to pass round the hat.

—Our sprightly evening contemporary the *Gazeta da Tarde* entered upon its fourth year on the 10th inst., having completed three years of hard and useful work. Founded by the late Ferreira de Menezes, one of the most indefatigable journalists which Brazil has ever known, and in the interests of a movement which was antagonistic to the powerful and tyrannical institution of slavery, the *Gazeta* has lived an unusually eventful life. It has met and overcome more difficulties than usually fall to the lot of a single journal, and we are glad to record that it is now the stronger and better for them. Hard work and exciting contest have served to harden the wills and sharpen the wits of its managers, and its final success is a proof that their efforts have not passed unappreciated. With the death of its founder a little over one year ago, the *Gazeta* passed into the hands of José do Patrocinio, who both as proprietor and editor sustained its reputation and won for it even a higher position. More recently its editorial management has passed into the hands of Joaquim Serra, one of the most brilliant writers and one of the very foremost abolitionists in Brazil. The *Gazeta da Tarde* now occupies a position and enjoys an influence of which older journals might well be proud. It and its editors have our warmest congratulations.

—Dr. Honorio Bicalho, inspector-general of public works, arrived from Europe on the 10th inst.

—An Englishman named John Wilson was drowned near the *conatado* quays on the evening of the 9th inst.

—By imperial decrees of the 8th inst. the titles of "Counselor" were conferred upon Ministers Lourenço de Albuquerque and Carlos Affonso.

—By an imperial decree of the 23rd ult., a privilege was granted to Dr. Domingos José Freire for a process of preserving anatomical specimens.

—An imperial decree of the 17th June authorizes The Bahia Central Sugar Factories Limited to transact business in the empire of Brazil.

—We note the arrival of Rev. J. J. Ransom, of the Methodist Episcopal mission of this city, on the steamer *Indus* which entered port on the 12th inst.

—By an imperial decree of the 6th May permission is granted to Lázaro Albernaz Leão to explore for iron in the municipality of Itapemirim, province of Espírito Santo.

—The Wells comet is said to be sailing up toward the astronomical observatory on Castle Hill at the rate of 23 miles a second, or about ten miles a wink. It begins to look just a little serious.

—The anthropog exhibit at the museum is now one of the attractions of the city. The exhibition has not yet been formally opened, but the Botacudo exhibit has been—and is drawing well.

—On the occasion of the Ypiranga lottery drawing on the 9th inst. the minister of agriculture forbade the dispatch of private telegrams as to the result, reserving for the government the privilege of telling the news. This is one instance of government control.

—The municipality of Buenos Ayres has granted a concession to W. R. Cassels, Esq., of this city, to illuminate a part of that city with the Wash electric light. Here, however, the protectionists and some influential speculators decline to permit the regular introduction of that improvement.

—The deposit of empty kerosene cans, etc., in the locality public garden, Niterói, has finally aroused the unwholesome indignation of some residents of that locality, and a complaint has been made to the government about it. The provincial director of public works has directed the *fisco* to look into the matter.

—We have received a copy of the interesting discourse delivered by Dr. Silva Araújo at the inauguration of the Politécnica Geral in this city on the 28th ult. The establishment of this charitable institution in the interests of the poorer classes of this city has been the subject of general praise and no less generous support on all sides. Those who desire to know its scope, and the spirit actuating its founders will do well to read Dr. Silva Araújo's address.

—The director-general of the post-office has just added another valuable and much needed improvement to that department in the shape of an information bureau. Those who have been compelled to struggle with the average clerk to get even the simplest information, will fully appreciate this new departure. It is to be hoped that a man will be chosen to fill the place, who will feel the necessity of being fully posted.

—During the last half of June there were 400 deaths in this city, which gives an average of 26.7 per day or an annual average of 30 per thousand. Among the causes given by the board of health there were 3 from yellow fever, 16 from intermittent and remittent fevers, 16 from smallpox, 35 from bronchitis and pneumonia, and 79 from consumption. There were 5 violent deaths and 23 still-births.

—The Buenos Aires correspondent of the *Gazeta de Noticias* reports the state of affairs in Uruguay as becoming daily more and more critical. The Italian government has demanded the withdrawal of certain statements in President Santos' message to Congress, and as this demand has thus far been refused a suspension of friendly relations is imminent. President Rocca, of the Argentine Republic, has offered his services as a mediator.

—The Chamber of Deputies has stultified itself by setting aside the results of the election in the 4th São Paulo district and giving the seat to the defeated candidate, ex-Minister Paula Souza. The vote was taken on 10th inst. and resulted in 52 votes in favor of Paula Souza, and 49 in favor of Rodrigues Silva, who obtained a majority at the polls. With such a farcical revision as this, it is very difficult to understand why an election should be held at all.

—According to the *Globo* of the 7th inst. the Emperor's palace was again robbed on the 5th inst., a large quantity of silver plate, etc., being stolen. The thieves, two in number and said to be palace servants, were afterwards detected when they offered some of the stolen property for sale, the imperial arm betraying them. The affair has been kept quiet as far as possible.

—The anniversary of the taking of the Bastille was celebrated by the French residents of this city on the 14th inst.

—A bazaar in aid of Julius Caesar, the modern invader of Gaul, has been opened at the Typographia Nacional.

—The government has emancipated the Nova Italia and Sílvia Martins colonies, containing some 40,000 colonists in all.

—A meeting of creditors of the Maná estate finally agreed upon a compromise on the 8th inst. by accepting 7 per cent. in cash and 44 per cent. in the worthless shares of the Pastorel-Agrícola company, and discharging the bankrupt from all further responsibility. The creditors represented claims amounting to 12,350,000\$.

—A report that the English Church of this city is intended to be an examination of that structure some days since by Henry Gore, Esq., C. E., when it was learned that a part of the roof is in a highly dangerous condition. It is possible that the building might stand safely for a long time, but a very slight cause is likely at any time to produce a serious accident. A meeting was held a few days since to consider the matter, but we are not informed as to its results.

—According to the latest telegraphic dispatch received by the weather bureau at the observatory from Uberaba, there was a slight have on the north-western horizon and a faint annulus in the south. The price of salt continues unchanged.

—According to a Montevideo dispatch to the *Gazeta de Noticias* on the 12th inst. it would seem that Capt. Saldanha da Gama, of the Brazilian frigate *Pernambuco*, has just escaped a duel with Dr. Lamas at Buenos Aires on account of a dispute about the distribution of premiums. Some friends intervened and the duel was indefinitely postponed. Brazil may lose the Misiones, but we warn our Plazine neighbors that they must not trifle with our right to a full complement of premiums.

—The new telegraph rates, according to the *Gazeta de Noticias*, represent an increase of 50 per cent. for the newspaper press, and 30 per cent. for the general public. The question now is: what do the press and the public propose to do about it? They permitted Director-general Capancena to fix matters to suit himself, and now they complain. Had they opposed these abominable new regulations at the outset, their present position would be much more creditable than it now is.

—With reference to the new regulations and rates fixed by the government for the brokers of this city, a great deal of dissatisfaction has been aroused by it and protests have been sent in to the government against its enforcement. It would seem that the rates were changed at the suggestion of certain parties without the knowledge or wish of the commercial community. In the matter of foreign exchange the merchants and bankers who carry on the business were entirely satisfied with the old rates, and had asked for no change. A remonstrance has been drawn up and signed by them against the new rates.

—The steamship *Cylon* which left Southampton October 15th, 1881, on a cruise around the world, arrived at Montevideo on the 5th inst., where she expected to stay five days. Her arrival at this port may perhaps be expected at any moment. She is expected to stay here some four days. The *Cylon* belongs to the Inter-Oceanic Steam Yachting Co. and is fitted up specially for these annual around-the-world excursions. The above Co. brought her from the Pacific and Oriental Line, which sold her because her yacht-like qualities kept her from competing with the larger cargo steamers for carrying merchandise. The vessel is commanded by an experienced captain, her officers are gentlemen of proved experience and ability and all the crew are picked English seamen. The price charged for the cruise is £500 for each individual, which amount also covers all railroad, hotel, and other necessary expenses. She stops at all the principal places of interest in the different countries. She is said to have a fair complement of passengers on board, consisting of gentlemen of various professions and a large number of ladies. The *Cylon* also carries Mr. C. E. Fripp, special artist of the *Graphic*, whose sketches have been appearing in that periodical some time past. Whilst off the Chinese coast the *Cylon* encountered very bad weather, so much so that she was obliged to delay in one of the Chinese ports for repairs. Rio is the fortieth port on her schedule and she has still five more to call at before the end of her cruise, which will be some time in September, thus making the voyage very little under a year. This is a very good time of the year for the excursionists at this port and they will undoubtedly improve the opportunity for visiting all the places of interest in and about this city. We can certainly promise them a hearty reception on behalf of the English community of this city, and all possible assistance in enabling them to see the majority of the places of interest in the small space of time that they are among us.

—The provincial legislature of Buenos Ayres has a project under discussion appropriating \$244,000 for the expenses of an agricultural commission to the United States and Australia.

—The police authorities, with pious intent, laid hands on sixteen thieves during the evening of the 5th inst. If now we could hear of a little summary punishment we might begin to feel that housebreaking is becoming an unsatisfactory occupation.

—In the honor of the glorious "4th" the *Globo* published an elaborate portrait of the American eagle just in the act of swooping down on something, and of Memorial Hall, at Philadelphia. We mention the latter to prevent its being mistaken either for the national capital at Washington, or the New York state capital at Albany.

—The newspaper press has lately discovered that the new telegraph regulations are much less favorable to them than the old ones. The practice of waiting until the shoe pinches is often a very costly one, as our colleagues should well know. Had they attacked the new regulations at the outset, and fought them with courage and persistence, they might have defeated the project. As it is they will find that however unjust the present regulations may be, they have a very difficult task before them in compelling the director-general of telegraphs to withdraw them.

—By the will of the Condessa do Rio Novo, who recently died in Europe, full and unconditional freedom is given to all her slaves, four hundred in number. In addition to this generous act, she also provides that one of her plantations should be given to these emancipated slaves on which to form a colony and afford a means of support. In the interests of the freedmen themselves, and in honor of the intelligent charity of this generous lady, it is to be hoped that every effort will be made to give these poor people a fair start. They have yet to prove to the world that freedom is something more than idleness and vagrancy, and in this effort they should command the unselfish support of every abolitionist.

BROKER'S COMMISSIONS.

Decree No. 8,579, of June 10th, 1882, fixes the number, security and commission of the brokers of Rio de Janeiro as follows:

The number of brokers is fixed at 70: namely, 25 for public funds, 35 for merchandise and 10 for ships.

The security to be given by these brokers, in apolices or cash, is 10,000\$000 by those for public funds, and 5,000\$000 by the others.

The commission due to said brokers will be regulated by the following table:

	Payable by buyer	Payable by seller
Apolices..... on eff've value	3 1/2 %	3 1/2 %
Shares of companies..... do	3 1/2 %	3 1/2 %
Coin..... on the currency amt	3 1/2 %	3 1/2 %
Bills of Exchange..... do	—	3 1/2 %
Discount of bills up to 4 mos..... on amount	—	3 1/2 %
do " 8 mos..... do	—	3 1/2 %
do " 12 mos..... do	—	3 1/2 %
do exceeding 12 mos..... do	—	as per agreement
National products for export:		
Sugar..... on amount	3 1/2 %	3 1/2 %
Coffee..... per bag	50 reis	50 reis
Hides..... on amount	3 1/2 %	—
Other products for export..... do	3 1/2 %	—
Sales of vessels..... do	—	2 1/2 %

Charters of vessels, 2 1/2 per cent on amount of freight, payable by owner or consignees.

Insurance Agency 1/10 per cent. paid by the insured.

Translations of manifests, \$5000 for each of the first 3 pages and 2\$000 for each of the succeeding ones, the total charge never to exceed 40\$000; payable by owner or consignee.

Certificates of quotations, not exceeding those of one month, 2\$000 each; certificates of quotation exceeding one month, 4\$000 each.

COMMERCIAL

July 14th, 1882.	
Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000, Gold 27 d.	
do do do do in U. S.	
do coin at \$1 84 per £1. stg.	54 45 cents.
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold.	\$1837
do of £1. stg. in Brazilian gold....	8 88g
Bank rate of exchange on London to-day.....	21 3/4
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) 72 rs. gold	
do do do in U. S.	
coin at \$4 80 per £1. stg.	42 75 cts
Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £1) stg. in Brazilian currency (paper).....	2 339
Value of £1 sterling " " " "	11 268

EXCHANGE.

July 3.—The bank continued with the rates of 21 1/4 on London and the market presented no new feature, being firm but inactive. Small transactions were effected at 21 1/4 bank and 21 1/2 private on London and at 24 1/2 private on Hamburg. Sovereigns were offered at 11\$200, there being buyers at 11\$250.

July 4.—The market to-day continued in the same position without change in the rates. On France some business was done at 44 1/2 bank and 44 1/4 private. Sovereigns closed at 11\$200 sellers, 11\$370 buyers.

July 5.—There was some more firmness apparent to-day; the rate in the banks continued at 21½ but re-sales of bank paper were effected at 21½, and private paper was passed at 21 3/4, 21 7/16 and 21 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 118 3/4 and 118 3/8 cash.

July 6.—The business done to-day was again very limited at the same rates as yesterday.

July 7.—The market continued firm but inactive, small transactions being effected at 21½ bank and 21½ re-sales and at 21 7/16—21 3/4 private on London, and at 444—445 bank and 440—442 private on France.

July 8.—The firmness in the market was more marked to-day, and the general rate for private paper on London was 21½. Sovereigns were offered at 118 3/4 with buyers at 118 3/8. In view of the stagnation in our export market there has been a great scarcity of private bills, which still continues, and the business done during this week has, therefore, been very limited. At the same time there has not been much demand for bank paper which closes firm at 21½.

July 10.—The banks opened to-day at 21½ but at mid-day the Banco Commercial raised its rate to 21½ at which the other banks also drew later in the day. Private paper on London was negotiated at 21½, 21 7/16 and 21 1/2. Sovereigns closed at 118 3/8 sellers, 118 3/4 buyers.

July 11.—Today the market continued firm at 21½ bank, 21½ private on London, 443 bank, 437 private on France, and 445 bank on Italy, small transactions being effected at those rates. Sovereigns closed at 118 3/8 sellers, 118 3/4 buyers.

July 12.—There having been more demand to-day for private paper the rates were somewhat easier, a fair amount of business having been done at 21½. The banks continued drawing at 21½ on London and 443 on Paris. Sovereigns closed at 118 3/8 sellers, 118 3/4 buyers.

July 13.—The banks continued to-day drawing freely at 21½ on London, and fair transactions were effected at this rate and at 443 on Paris. Private paper, which continues very scarce owing to the stagnation in our export market, was negotiated at 21½ and 21 7/16 on London and 441 on France. Sovereigns sold at 118 3/8 cash.

July 14.—The rates in the banks this morning are unchanged, viz:

London	21 3/4	90 d/s
Paris	443	"
Hamburg	549	"
Italy	457	3 d/s
Portugal	249 1/2	"

—The June receipts of the Santos custom house, as compared with the same month of last year, were as follows, as given by the *Diário de Santos*:

	June, 1882	1881
Imports.....	228,851,895	210,003,506
Despacho marítimo.....	1,953,800	1,687,200
Exports.....	21,108,127	28,306,314
Interior.....	13,271,068	7,790,268
Extraordinary.....	359,883	1,191,204
Emancipation fund.....	24,000	30,000
Deposits.....	1,470,655	1,709,789
Total.....	461,060,493	311,453,081

For the last two fiscal years the receipts were as follows:

	1881—1882	1880—1881
Imports.....	219,000,884	311,000,419
Despacho marítimo.....	2,800,000	2,700,540
Exports.....	2,882,298	2,664,272
Interior.....	17,247,654	15,019,820
Extraordinary.....	34,000	11,198,358
Emancipation fund.....	4,900,000	6,250,000
Deposits.....	22,000,457	31,000,850
Total.....	6,732,625,432	6,002,416,781
Total receipts of 1879—80.....	5,853,538,373	

Between the 29th of June, 1879, and the 30th of June, 1882, the Santos custom house deposited with the Banco do Brasil on government account, the following sums:

	Fiscal year June 1879—80	243,000\$
Fiscal year 1880—81.....	2,400,000\$	
1st half.....	1,200,000\$	
2nd half.....	1,200,000\$	
Fiscal year 1881—82.....	2,400,000\$	
1st half.....	1,200,000\$	
2nd half.....	1,200,000\$	
Total.....	15,360,000\$	

Remittances to São Paulo provincial treasury, 1881—82:

	1st half year.....	895,000\$
	2nd half year.....	445,000\$
Total.....		1,340,000\$

Sales of revenue stamps, 1881—82..... 81,000,000\$

The following dividends are announced:

Banks:	
Banco do Brasil.....	10 000 per share
Banco Commercial.....	9 000 "
Banco do Commercio.....	9 000 p. a.
English Bank of Rio.....	12 1/2 sh. per share
Banco Industrial.....	9 000 "
Banco Mercantil de Santos.....	40 000 "
Banco Predial.....	6 000 "
Banco Rural.....	10 000 "

Insurance Companies:	
Argos Fluminense.....	37 000 per share
Alliança.....	20 000 p. a.
Confiança.....	20 000 p. a.
Fidelidade.....	12 500 per share
Garantia.....	10 000 "
Integridade.....	4 000 "
Nova Permanente.....	20 000 per ann.
Providente.....	2 500 per share

Railroads:	
Machete e Campos, interest on debentures.....	6 1/2 % p. a.
Petropolis.....	10 000 per share
West of Minas.....	2 700 per share

Tramways:	
Penambuco.....	5 000 per share
S. Christoval.....	13 000 "
Villa Isabel.....	8 000 "
Botanical Garden.....	4 000 "

Navigation:	
Paulista.....	8 000 "
Brazileira.....	10 000 "
S. João da Barra e Campos.....	15 000 "

Sundries:	
Associação Commercial.....	int. at 8 1/2 %
Docas D. Pedro II.....	3 000 per share
Industrial Fluminense.....	9 500 "
Serviços Maritimos.....	3 1/2 % for half year
União das Lavadeiras.....	int. on hyp. notes
Brazil Industrial.....	12 000 per share
Gloria market.....	2 000 "

BANK OF BRAZIL BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30th, 1882.

ASSETS.	
Commercial Department:	
Bills discounted:	
National Treasury bills.....	24,170,000\$00
Bills with two resident endorser.....	14,280,404 \$75
" " one resident endorser besides others.....	4,601,095 269
Bills secured by collateral:	
By commercial documents.....	120,148 000
By Government bonds and shares.....	239,476 000
Securities in liquidation.....	4,152,427 484
Sundries, balances of various accounts.....	1,666,243 254
Bills receivable.....	1,419,985 800
National Treasury account current.....	7,547,983 508
Interest on bills due next half year.....	903,581 310
Mortgage Department:	
Capital account.....	55,187,123 925
Supplemental loan.....	7,441,133 010
Accounts Current, guaranteed:	
Sundry loans.....	17,632,184 259
Loans to Provincial governments.....	795,740 695
Real Estate.....	21,617,837 638
Stocks and Shares:	
Public Funds.....	15,084,735 650
Shares and debentures in various companies.....	893,680 590
Documents deposited.....	54,811,995 313
São Paulo Branch:	
Capital account.....	800,000 000
Account notes in circulation.....	84,540 000
Amount current.....	3,054,681 971
Mortgages:	
Rural at long dates.....	25,118,261 460
" " short ".....	4,085,209 068
City, at long dates.....	1,331,066 400
" " short ".....	165,534 080
Accounts in liquidation.....	78,551 460
Interest due on mortgages.....	964,838 880
Percentage due on administration.....	33,320 550
Cash account:	
In cash.....	380,940 791
Hypothecary notes.....	21,000 000
LIABILITIES.	
Commercial Department:	
Capital: 165,000 shares @ Rs. 200\$000.....	33,000,000 000
Reserve fund.....	5,274,165 310
Special " ".....	4,584,318 873
Notes in circulation:	
In notes of Hand Bank.....	20,936,000 000
" " Branch Banks.....	22,920,000 000
Bills payable for fixed deposits.....	45,283,437 493
Accounts current.....	19,844,967 974
Sundries, balances of various accounts.....	61,745 300
Bills payable.....	156,611 910
Deposits.....	54,811,995 313
Discount belonging to next half year.....	571,390 320
Dividends:	
Unclaimed dividends.....	98,671 110
5th dividend on 165,000 shares at 10\$000.....	1,650,000 000
Mortgage Department:	
Capital supplied by the commercial department.....	25,187,123 925
Supplemental loan do.....	9,441,133 340
Hypothecary Notes in circulation.....	3,370,000 000
Accounts current.....	16,616 800
Profit in suspense.....	1,119,580 430
Total.....	216,000,253 748

E. & O. E.

Bank of Brazil, July 3rd, 1882.	
José Machado Coelho de Castro, President.	
Ednaide Braga, Chief Accountant.	
BANK OF BRAZIL.	
PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING	
JUNE 30th, 1882.	
DEBIT:	
Commercial Department:	
Sundry entries during the half year.....	38,697,810
Interest on bills for money deposited.....	908,093 442
do on accounts current.....	232,523 306
General expenses.....	31,153 078
Expenses of liquidation.....	4,791 399
Re-discounts.....	5,666 720
Fees to lawyer and attorney.....	7,500 000
Salaries to administration.....	250,000 000
do to employees.....	99,434 000
Tax on dividends.....	24,750 000
Mortgage Department:	
Interest on hypothecary notes.....	89,877 160
do on accounts current.....	125,000
Salaries to experts.....	15,000 000
Expenses of liquidation.....	5,339 100
Reserve fund.....	418,640 393
5th dividend on 165,000 shares of the bank at 10 000.....	1,650,000 000
Percentage of administration.....	41,250 000
Special reserve.....	215,889 159
Total.....	3,914,787 294
CREDIT:	
Commercial Department:	
Sundry entries during the half year.....	165,591 859
Discounts on bills.....	1,387,361 800
do on bills deposited as security.....	12,007 170
Interest on over due bills.....	1,260 000
do on securities in liquidation.....	46 660
do on guaranteed accounts current.....	757,870 314
do on deposits.....	399,607 000
do on account current of S. Paulo branch.....	54,694 335
Commissions.....	197,210 148
Rent of buildings.....	1,050 000
Profit on sales of appliances.....	89,800 208
do do do shares.....	23,544 030
Dividends on shares of diverse companies.....	13,082 700
Mortgage Department:	
Interest on mortgages.....	650,422 000
do do overdue.....	33,746 750
Percentage of administration.....	23,923 100
Commissions.....	1,348 260
Valuation of estate for mortgages.....	14,340 500
S. Paulo Branch:	
Profit on its transactions.....	376,707 983
Total.....	7,914,257 984
E. & O. E.	
Bank of Brazil, July 3rd, 1882.	
Ednaide Braga, Chief Accountant.	

BANK STATEMENT

Proportion of cash reserve to liabilities on deposits at call and short notice of the banks of Rio de Janeiro, taken from the official balances published on June 30th, 1882.

BANKS	Deposits in contra of note	Cash balance of note	Proportion per cent.
Banco do Brasil.....	19,894	4,958	24 77
Banco Rural.....	13,041	1,932	14 82
Banco Industrial.....	5,335	1,417	27 59
Banco do Commercio.....	1,397	473	30 28
Banco Commercial.....	7,320	3,044	41 46
English Bank.....	1,331	591	40 58
New London & Brazilian Bank.....	2,960	487	16 45
Total.....	51,684	11,723	22 68

The above amounts of deposits do not include the dividends payable at the beginning of this month by the native banks, and which amount to the following:

Banco do Brasil.....	1,650 000
Banco Rural.....	400 "
Banco Industrial.....	270 "
Banco do Commercio.....	210 "
Banco Commercial.....	225 "
Total.....	2,755 000

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

July 3.	
128 Six per cent apolices.....	1,050 000
20 do.....	1,050 000
600\$ do of small amounts.....	1,940 000
23 Machete e Campos, with div.....	250 000
200 Botanical Garden R. R. buyer's option till Sept. 30.....	195 000
100 Carratons Fluminense.....	120 000
50 Banco do Brasil hyp. notes (7c.).....	99 7/16
100 Banco Commercial, but's option till July 31.....	235 000
50 S. Paulo e Rio subsidiaries.....	18 300
July 4.	
139 Six per cent apolices.....	1,050 000
18 Banco do Brasil.....	289 000
62 Caris Urbanos.....	245 000
10 Banco Predial, hyp. n. without int.....	75 1/2 %
50 Banco do Brasil hyp. n. (8 and 17c.).....	91 7/16
July 5.	
85 Six per cent apolices.....	1,050 000
1 do.....	1,050 000
200 Banco do Brasil buyer's opt till 30th inst.....	290 000
200 União Mineira R. R.....	170 000
205 Botanical Garden R. R. with div, buyer's option till 15th inst.....	185 000
10 Docas D. Pedro II.....	116 000
200 Brazil Industrial.....	214 000
220 Banco Predial hyp. n. without int.....	75 1/2 %
5 Previdente Insurance.....	30 300
50 do (cons. sale).....	38 000
July 6.	
10 Six per cent apolices.....	1,050 000
137 do of small amounts.....	1,050 000
7,000\$ do.....	38 000
100 Pelotas tramways.....	25 000
100 Grão Pará R. R.....	140 000
50 Docas D. Pedro II.....	116 000
100 Brazil Industrial.....	214 000
100 Banco Predial, hyp. notes (7c.).....	91 7/16
50 Banco Predial hyp. n. with int.....	75 1/2 %
July 7.	
70 Six per cent apolices.....	1,050 000
31 do.....	1,050 000
1 do.....	1,050 000
90 do.....	1,050 000
4 do of 500\$.....	1,050 000
1,100\$ do of small amounts.....	1,050 000
8 Banco Industrial.....	238 000
25 Grão Pará R. R.....	140 000
7 Caris Urbanos.....	247 000
30 Banco do Brasil hyp. notes (7c.).....	91 1/4 %
125 do of 500\$.....	91 1/4 %
340 Banco Predial, hyp. notes, without int.....	75 1/2 %
116 do of June 7.....	75 1/2 %
15 do of June 23.....	75 1/2 %
349 do of June 30.....	75 1/2 %
July 8.	
62 Six per cent apolices.....	1,050 000
2 do of 500\$.....	1,050 000
20,000\$ do of Rio Grande do Sul.....	98 1/2 %
30 Banco Rural, ex div.....	275 000
200 Botanical Garden R. R. buyer's option till Jan. 31.....	210 000
89 Banco do Brasil, hyp. notes (7c.).....	91 1/4 %
20 Banco Predial, hyp. notes with int.....	77 1/2 %
July 11.	
37 Six per cent apolices.....	1,050 000
100 Banco do Brasil.....	291 000
100 Banco Industrial.....	236 000
80 do.....	235 000
5 Leopoldina R. R. for July 31.....	350 000
5 Caris S. Christoval.....	170 000
100 Amazon Steam Navigation with div.....	420 000
60 Navegação Brasileira.....	240 000
3 Fidelidade Insurance.....	270 000
5 Architectonica.....	105 000
200 Botanical Garden ex-div.....	175 000
35 Leopoldina debentures.....	158 000
50 Banco Predial hyp. n. of June 7.....	75 1/2 %
July 12.	
132 Six per cent apolices.....	1,050 000
5 Banco do Brasil.....	291 000
28 do.....	291 000
13 Banco Industrial.....	236 000
75 do.....	235 000
30 Banco Commercial.....	213 000
100 Botanical Garden ex-div.....	177 000
24 Servicos Maritimos.....	260 000
224 Banco Predial hyp. n. of June 30.....	75 1/2 %
35 Banco Predial do June 7.....	76 1/2 %
20,000\$ Six per cent apolices of small amounts [outside sale].....	1,753 000
100 Caris Urbanos do.....	240 000
July 13.	
21 Six per cent apolices.....	1,050 000
41 do.....	1,050 000
15 Banco do Brasil.....	291 000

78 Banco Commercial.....	235 000
49 Banco Industrial.....	235 000
100 Banco do Commercio.....	215 000
100 Caris Urbanos.....	240 000
50 Nova Permanente Insurance.....	25 000
31 Sarcobana debentures of 450.....	90 %
40 Machete e Campos debentures.....	93 1/2 %

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, July 14th, 1882.

Coffee.—Since our last report, on the 4th inst., our market has presented precisely the same features as during the preceding ten days.

The continuance of small receipts has prevented anything like an assortment of our stock, and only a very limited amount of business has been transacted in consequence.

The better grades continue to be especially scarce and the currency prices for them have again been raised about 70 reis per 10 kilos.

The sterling cost of coffee to-day, as compared with that on the 4th instant, shows an advance of 11d. per cwt. for all grades except the lowest which are unchanged.

With reference to the decline in receipts we have already on a previous occasion pointed out that they must be attributed less to a scarcity of coffee in the interior than to other causes, such as the low prices ruled here which, in the case of the lowest qualities, yield not much more than the cost of transport to and expenses in Rio, the fact of the planters being occupied with the preparation of the new crop for market and their desire to profit by the promised reduction in the railroad tariff.

It is estimated that there are yet about 800,000 bags of the old crop in the interior and that the new crop will amount to at least 4,000,000 bags.

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Pine.—There have been no arrivals since our last report.

The market continues firm.

We quote 145-00 per dozen.

White Pine.—No arrivals.

We quote 115-00 per doz, according to quality.

Spence Pine.—No arrivals.

We quote nominally 350-00 per dozen.

Swedish Pine.—The arrivals consist of 2 cargoes,

674 dozen per *Marie Louise* from Westwick.

435 " *Francis Fisher* " do.

which have both been sold at 40-000 per dozen.

Market firm.

Kerosene.—Arrivals:

5000 cases per *India* from New York

Market flat.

We quote 42-00 per case for Devoe & Brillant.

Lard.—Arrivals:

300 kegs and 30 cases per *Chlorine* from Baltimore

350 kegs per *India* from Philadelphia.

Market firm prices advanced to 500 reis per lb. for George.

Cement.—Arrivals:

8000 cases per *Thames* from London.

2000 " *Amor* from Hamburg.

200 " *Amor* from do.

Market unchanged. We quote:

English 75-00-75-00

German 6 500-6 800

French 7 500-8 000

Beer.—Arrivals:

650 cases per *Santa* from Hamburg

500 cases per *India* from Antwerp

16 cases per *Kieper* from London

500 " *Amor* from Hamburg

We quote as before:

Bass (Hills & Bell) 75-00-75-00

Tennent 4 500-5 000

Guinness Stout 7 200-7 300

German, Carlsberg 7 200

do Cavallo 7 000

do Sunday brands 6 000-6 500

Codfish.—Arrivals since last issue:

550 tons per *Jacob* from Westharlepool

1,697 *Laborador* from Liverpool

15 *Amalia* from Hamburg

611 *Cort Adler* from Greenock

604 *Bonifacio* from Cardiff

612 *Old Kensington* from do

1,609 *Arctura* from Greenock

777 *St. Vincent* from Cardiff

1,200 *Margarita* from do

311 *Lisbon* from Greenock.

Quotations continue nominal in the absence of sales.

Codfish.—The arrivals consist of

100 cases and 20 tubs per *Santa* from Hamburg

most entirely exhausted and quotations are nominal in consequence.

Rosin.—Arrivals:

270 barrels per *India* from Philadelphia.

Market unchanged at 55-00-55-00 per barrel.

Turpentine.—No arrivals.

Market well supplied and quiet at 55-00-55-00 per kilo.

Hay.—No arrivals.

Market firm at 20-00-20-00 reis per kilo for Rosario.

Indian Corn.—Arrivals:

1,000 bags per *Buenos Ayres* from River Plate

2,585 " *Amor* from do.

Market firm at 25-00-25-00 per bag.

Brims.—Arrivals:

1,000 bags per *Amor* from River Plate.

Market firm at 25-00-25-00 per bag.

Butter.—Arrivals:

90 cases per *Constance* from New York

81 " *Narrative* from do.

7 " *Amor* from London

20 " *India* from New York.

We quote:

French, in lands, 98-00-100-00 per lb

do in tubs 100-00-100-00

Danish " 100-00-100-00

Italian " 90-00-90-00

American, in tubs 80-00-80-00

do in barrels 55-00-60-00

WESTWICK.—Gr. *high Pine* 162 tons; Hageheim

80 do; *low Pine* 162 tons; Hageheim

CARIBBY.—Br. *St. Vincent* 137 tons; TAYNS 50 do; coal

to order.

—Br. *Margarita* 863 tons; Kendall 55 do; coal

to order.

NEW YORK.—Br. *Chlorine* 624 tons; Lonsberg 65 do; coal

to order.

GREENOCK.—Gr. *high Pine* 253 tons; Drees 60 do; coal

to order.

BALTIMORE.—Am. *high Pine* 474 tons; Snow 51 do; flour

to order.

N. YORK.—Br. *Ship* *Campeador* 1,487 tons; Paton 42 do; milk

to order.

NEW YORK.—Br. *Ship* *Chlorine* 624 tons; Lonsberg 65 do; coal

to order.

GREENOCK.—Gr. *high Pine* 253 tons; Drees 60 do; coal

to order.

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ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STRAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
July 3	Buenos Ayres Gr	River Plate 9d	Ed. Johnson & Co
4	Narrative Fr	London 2d	Karl Valer & Co
5	Ycho Bahe Bg	Liverpool 2d	Norton M W & Co
6	Kieper Bg	London 2d	Royal Mail
7	Amor Fr	Santos 1	Widow Sons & Co
8	Amor Fr	Liverpool 2d	Ed. Johnson & Co
9	Amor Fr	River Plate 9d	Royal Mail
10	Amor Fr	New York 2d	Royal Mail
11	Amor Fr	River Plate 9d	Royal Mail
12	Amor Fr	River Plate 9d	Royal Mail
13	Amor Fr	River Plate 9d	Royal Mail
14	Amor Fr	River Plate 9d	Royal Mail
15	Amor Fr	River Plate 9d	Royal Mail
16	Amor Fr	River Plate 9d	Royal Mail
17	Amor Fr	River Plate 9d	Royal Mail
18	Amor Fr	River Plate 9d	Royal Mail
19	Amor Fr	River Plate 9d	Royal Mail
20	Amor Fr	River Plate 9d	Royal Mail

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8	Amor Fr	Liverpool 2d	Ed. Johnson & Co
9	Amor Fr	River Plate 9d	Royal Mail
10	Amor Fr	New York 2d	Royal Mail
11	Amor Fr	River Plate 9d	Royal Mail
12	Amor Fr	River Plate 9d	Royal Mail
13	Amor Fr	River Plate 9d	Royal Mail
14	Amor Fr	River Plate 9d	Royal Mail
15	Amor Fr	River Plate 9d	Royal Mail
16	Amor Fr	River Plate 9d	Royal Mail
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10	Amor Fr	New York 2d	Royal Mail
11	Amor Fr	River Plate 9d	Royal Mail
12	Amor Fr	River Plate 9d	Royal Mail
13	Amor Fr	River Plate 9d	Royal Mail
14	Amor Fr	River Plate 9d	Royal Mail
15	Amor Fr	River Plate 9d	Royal Mail
16	Amor Fr	River Plate 9d	Royal Mail
17	Amor Fr	River Plate 9d	Royal Mail
18	Amor Fr	River Plate 9d	Royal Mail
19	Amor Fr	River Plate 9d	Royal Mail
20	Amor Fr	River Plate 9d	Royal Mail

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STRAMERS.

BANKS AND				
CAPITAL.	SHARES.	ISSUED.	PAYING.	PAID UP.
33,000,000	165,000	All	210	All
5,000,000	50,000	All	200	All
1,000,000	10,000	25,000	200	All
1,000,000	50,000	All	600	To
5,000,000	50,000	5,000	200	All
1,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	All
1,000,000	20,000	All	60	200
1,000,000	50,000	15,000	200	200
1,000,000	5,000	2,000	200	All
2,000,000	35,000	14,000	200	200
18,000,000	75,000	25,000	200	All
4,000,000	—	—	—	60
—	—	—	—	100
2,400,000	12,000	All	—	200
2,000,000	10,000	All	800	All
10,000,000	25,000	All	800	All
10,000,000	50,000	30,000	800	All

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AND MONTEVIDEO.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Capital paid up..... " 500,000
Reserve fund..... " 165,000

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LONDON,

Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co.,
PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. SCHROEDER & Co.,
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HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

RIO DE JANEIRO, PERNAMBUCO AND SANTOS

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Ditto, paid up..... " 500,000
Reserve Fund..... " 160,000

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AMERICAN BAKING POWDER

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Manufacturers of Dynamite and the compound
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The properties of Dynamite are now well known and the
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in the neighbourhood of this city and that of Santos have
successfully shown their advantages over Gunpowder in rock
work, uprooting trees, etc.

Blasting Gelatine is composed of nitro-glycerine and a
specially prepared quality of nitro-cotton. It is 50 per cent
stronger than Dynamite and possesses all its penetrating
properties besides developing largely the explosive nature of
Gunpowder; it is safer than either in handling and far less
dangerous than the latter. This explosive has proved of the
highest efficiency not only in ordinary blasting but also in
submarine work, such as the removal of rocks and wrecks.

The new compound is easily handled and applied, and
is exploded by the use of primer and detonator of extra
strength, or by the employment of small Dynamite cartridges.
Dynamite cartridges for this purpose are included in each box
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as to the employment of Dynamite and Blasting Gelatine on
application; also to supply these explosives in any quantities
required.

Agents:—Edward Ashworth & Co.

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Rio de Janeiro.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
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TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
1882

Date	Steamer	Destination
July 19	Trent....	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 24	Tagus....	Bahia, Macaé, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon, Southampton & Havre.

The outward steamers are due here about the 25, 30 and 16
of each month; the former proceeding to Santos, the two
latter to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, after the necessary
stay in this port.

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN
GOVERNMENTS.

July Departures:
To New York:

Archimedes.....	July 5th
Tycho Brahe.....	" 10th
Danish.....	" 15th
Humboldt.....	" 20th
".....	" 25th
".....	" 30th

To Europe

Namath.....	July 8th
Leontide.....	" 13th
Herschel.....	" 18th
Keppler.....	" 23th
".....	" 28th

To the River Plate:

Keppler.....	July 4th
Plato.....	" 14th
Hipparchus.....	" 24th

The *Coasting Packet*, belonging to the same Company
run in connection with the above-named steamers, leaving RIO
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GUA, SANTA CATARINA, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
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And for cargo to

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No. 6, Praça do Commercio

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A new supply of this standard work on the history and
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summaries on this interesting subject which has yet been pub-
lished. It not only treats of coffee production in Brazil, but in
all countries, thus furnishing a most valuable work of reference
to all persons interested in the production and sale of coffee.

PRICE: 7\$000

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No. 64 Rua Primeiro de Março

and at the office of

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CATASAUQUA, Pa., U. S. A.

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PITTSBURGH, Pa., U. S. A.

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GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Yule.

No. 63, Rua 1^a de Março.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Phipps Brothers & Co.

16 Rua do Visconde de Inhauma.

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7 Travessa do Ovidor 7

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commercial transactions, railways, public departments, com-
panies, banks, associations, brotherhoods, etc.

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Bills of Fare, Wedding Invitations,
Circulars, Funeral Announcements,
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entire satisfaction in the work undertaken.

Special attention will be given to English work.

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(PORTUGUESE.)

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Devoted to the interests of Brazilian engineers and engineer-
ing enterprises, and to all co-ordinate subjects which aid in the
industrial development of the country.

It will contain a full record of all concessions granted by the
government, and of their administration and condition.

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the empire, it will be found a valuable advertising medium.

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each number..... 2 000

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Editorial and publication rooms:

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Caixa no Correio, A. Rio de Janeiro.

THE RIO NEWS

Published three times a month for the American and
European mails.

THE RIO NEWS was established under its present title
and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the
Advertiser and Commercial Advertiser. Although the style, title
and frequency of issue were changed at the time of trans-
fer, the designations of number and volume were continued
unbroken. At the beginning of 1881 the style of the
publication was still further changed by an increase from
four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the
pages. This change not only largely increased the size of the
publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for
office and reference use.

The policy adopted by THE NEWS at the outset was that
of strict independence and impartiality. The editors had
well-grounded convictions on political and economic ques-
tions, and as they believed that all such questions had a
direct or indirect influence on commercial and financial en-
terprises, they deemed it due to them just as far as their
relative importance made it desirable. In this line of policy
THE NEWS has been successful even beyond all expecta-
tion.

With the beginning of its ninth volume (January, 1882)
the editors felt themselves warranted in calling attention
to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their
policy and management have thus far been received, and in
renewing their protest that no deviation whatever from
them will be made. THE NEWS will seek to keep its
readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial
questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy
which may have more or less bearing upon any and all
enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat
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